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FOREIGN SELECTIONS.

REVIEW—AN EXTRACT.

From the London Eclectic Review, Sept. 1822.
Sermon by the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, A. M.
Ficar of Harrow, St. pp. 424. London. 1822.

Mr. Cunningham has given, in his early production, a promise and a pledge which he has not hitherto redeemed. His "World without Souls" and his "Velvet Cushion," amid some faults on the score of good taste, (and to the latter production we had to take exception of a more serious kind,) displayed a vivacity of imagination, a command of language, and an amiable character of thought, sanctified by piety, which warranted the hope that, by his more serious efforts, he would lay the public under lasting obligations. Those who have had the opportunity of listening to either his pulpit addresses, or his speeches on public occasions, will not, indeed, charge him with having suffered his talents to remain idle or unutilized; & it is known to them, that they could not have been more worthily or more usefully employed. The eloquence which leaves no trace in the literature of the day, which dies with the utterance, may be not less efficient and permanent in its results, than a work which should confer on its author a brief and shadowy immortality. In the present day, it requires some magnanimity to resist the temptations to authorship; especially when the individual is conscious that his name would command a certain degree of attention to his performance. Unfortunately, however, that magnanimity is rarely exhibited except by persons from whose labors the public might derive a real advantage; and whatever credit, therefore, it may reflect on the individual, it deprives him of the claims he might otherwise have to our gratitude. But the office sustained by the minister of the Gospel, is one which may well elevate the mind to a noble indifference to all considerations as to mere literary fame; being in itself worthy and sufficient to engross all the aims, and solicitudes, and exertions of the man. He that despises the world with its honors and allurements, to devote himself to the business of this high calling, has chosen the good part; and even though his name should be forgotten on earth, "he that winneth souls is wise."

We are at all times indisposed to try a volume of sermons by the rules applicable to other species of authorship; they are for the most part wholly inapplicable; since neither original merit, beauty of composition, learned research, nor vivacity of fancy enters into the appropriate excellence of pulpit compositions. On opening the present volume, therefore, we were not surprised to find Mr. Cunningham disclaiming any pretensions of this kind to foreign from his purpose in these plain specimens of his parochial ministrations. He has evidently felt that this was not the occasion on which to display himself, or the shape in which to challenge homage to his powers of eloquence. An unaffected sobriety characterizes these compositions, which shows that the Preacher has sought to keep his style down to the level of his audience, rather than to work it up to the warmth and vigor of his own feelings; and our cordial approbation is due, not to the Scriptural correctness of the Author's theology, than to the plainness and practical character of his composition, and the evident subordination of his brilliant talents to the purpose of general usefulness. While, therefore, we cannot accept these sermons in discharge of the obligation which we still hold Mr. Cunningham bound, to redeem the pledge given in his lighter productions, we tender him our sincere thanks for a volume which will by no means detract from his reputation, and which will, we doubt not, prove highly acceptable to the religious public. His own views on the publication will best be understood from a modest statement by which it is prefaced.

The Author of the following Discourses has not the presumption to imagine, that by publishing them he is likely to shed any new light over the difficulties of Theology, or to urge with greater force those arguments which have employed the minds of many wise and devout individuals. But he has been led to this undertaking partly by perceiving the general thirst for this species of publication, and partly by an ardent desire, before he is called to his parish, to bequeath to his family, his parish, and his friends, some slight memorial of his interest in their temporal and spiritual welfare; and some less fugitive record, than a mere address from the pulpit, of the principles in which he has found, through the great mercy of God, his own consolation and joy.

Perhaps, however, the wish he had for some more extended, endeavoring to prepare a volume of sermons for the press, might not have been realized, if he had not felt the importance, during a season of comparative retirement, of laboring to withdraw the mind from unprofitable contemplations, and occupying it with useful pursuits. And he was led to this by the necessity of so far intruding the details of his own history on the attention of others, as to state, that he has never felt his trials so much as when striving to minister to the wants of a suffering world—as when, having nothing but God to offer, he has been endeavoring to make that mite into the treasury of God.

Almost the whole of the sermons in this volume have been preached within the last two years, in the pulpit of that parish which Divine Providence has committed to his care. The circumstances of so large a proportion of the texts of these discourses being taken from a few limited portions of the Holy Scriptures, arising from their being parts of courses of sermons preached on those particular portions of the word of God, has induced the author to economize the subject, as having a tendency to economize the subjects as presented to the hearers large and unbroken masses of the book of God; as securing a preacher from a partial distribution of the word of life, by selecting only those passages which might chance to suit with the peculiarities of the theological creed.

The subjects are as follows: Sermon 1. On Faith in Religion. 1 Kings, xviii. 21. 2. On the Reception of the Word of God, Ja. i. 21. 3. The necessity of Divine Influence in the Christian's Life. 1 Cor. xii. 3. 4. Necessity of Divine Influence in the Sanctification of the Christian. 1 Pet. i. 2. 5. Life a Race. Heb. xii. 1. 6. The Christian's Hope. 1 John, v. 10. 7. The Christian's Testimony. 1 John, v. 10. 8. The Church of Ephesus—Constantancy in Religion. 1 John, ii. 1. 9. The Church of Pergamos—Antinomianism. 1 John, ii. 1. 10. The Church of Sardis—Nominal Religion. 1 John, iii. 1. 11. The Church of Laodicea—Hypocrisy. 1 John, iii. 1. 12. The Church of Smyrna—Persecution. 1 John, iii. 1. 13. The Church of Philadelphia—Faithful Service. 1 John, iii. 1. 14. The Church of Thyatira—Immoral Purity. 1 John, iii. 1. 15. The Church of Sardis—Nominal Religion. 1 John, iii. 1. 16. The Church of Laodicea—Hypocrisy. 1 John, iii. 1. 17. The Church of Smyrna—Persecution. 1 John, iii. 1. 18. 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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MARINE BIBLE SOCIETY OF BOSTON AND ITS VICINITY, Presented Nov. 6, 1892.

When we think of the many benevolent efforts of the present day, it cannot but excite surprise that the Marine Bible Society should have been so long neglected. The wide range of Christian exertion might, it would seem, have sooner embraced their wants, and given attention to the amelioration of their characters—so numerous were their spiritual wants, and their characters too frequently so marked with repulsive features. Morality and religion had appeared to shun their society, and they were, as by common consent, considered incorrigible.

But if, none cared for their souls, on account of their intrinsic worth, as immortal in their nature, it might have been expected that the keen-sighted vigilance of their employers, in respect to personal interest, would have directed that a serious and beneficent care should be exerted for their instruction and reformation. Great trusts are of necessity often reposed in this indispensable class of our fellow-citizens. Large amounts of property are conveyed from land to land by their labors. On the floating vessels which they guide and manage, must the heralds of salvation sail to proclaim the everlasting gospel in heathen lands. Why, then, since they are so essential to the commerce of the world, and to the concerns of expanded Christian benevolence, were not their characters earlier regarded? Without stopping to attempt an answer to this question, let us rather praise God that the time has arrived, in which their souls are accounted precious, and means employed for their salvation.

Among these means the most prominent and happily the most extensive is the furnishing of Seamen with the BIBLE. To the law and to the testimony of Almighty God they are directed for a safe and unerring rule of life. How sublimely simple in its conception, how grand in its effect, this important, though late-adopted measure! In carrying it out how many hands and hearts may be usefully occupied—some in providing the means, others in conveying—the result of this truly Christian benevolence—while many more, it is to be hoped, are praying for its success. The simplicity of this measure renders it easy of use to all—its unobjectionable character unites in its application Christians of every varying sect and name, among whom the authority of God's Word is of paramount consideration. And should these efforts but conduct a single individual out of the path of sin and pollution to the everlasting blessedness of heaven, how amply must they be repaid.

But, in fact, the good which may be done by a single copy of the Scriptures, under the guidance and blessing of their Author, is immeasurable. While it lasts, and with care it may last for centuries, it is profitable, to every one who humbly consults its pages, for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. If it produces its proper effect on its proprietor, it moulds his life anew, and all the subsequent fruits of that life are to be traced to the precious seed of truth which the BIBLE has sown. Is it taken home to a family—behold it guiding children in the way wherein they should go, and training them for honor, glory, and immortality. And who shall estimate the good they may do, or be the means of effecting, in all the varied relations of afterlife? What tongue of man or angel shall be able, in view of eternity, to appreciate the worth and influence of the truths conveyed by one single BIBLE, when faithfully consulted by immortal beings through a few successive generations?

Now compare this with the cost of the volume. In such a view what cause of gratitude is it that the Press can furnish the Word of Life so cheaply. It has been printed in this country at the rate of a little more than a half mill the page. Were it then to be purchased from the hard earnings of the most laborious and least compensated class of the poor, the saving would be no long continued and insufferable burden, no costly sacrifice. And when its purchase is considered as an offering of the wealthy, or of such as enjoy but a competence, how far short does it fall of an adequate expression of gratitude to the Giver of every blessing.

And we are not to suppose that the receivers of these Bibles are always insensible to their worth. No. There are those among seamen who prize the celestial treasure highly. In the course of last year's distribution, one remarked, "When I have been reading my Bible, sir, and lay it away, I can hardly bear to put it in a pile with other books—it seems so precious." Others have said, on receiving a copy, that they sought it because "we have no other rule to go by"—a phrase expressing the well known doctrine of Protestants respecting the sufficiency of Scripture, as fully as if a folio were employed to convey it.

At the same time it is granted, from painful necessity, that many seek a Bible simply as a present, and value it only according to its price in trade. With such, the charity may seem to fail of all good effect. Yet who can tell, but that, in some solitary hour, or at a future period, when some further information of the labors of Christian benevolence shall have been acquired, a sense of contrition for such meanness shall not be impressed on the heart. And when it shall even quit its unworthy possessor, it retains its power still of convincing the guilty of their sin, and guiding the penitent to a Saviour. No vigilance is so constantly awake, indeed, that it cannot be deceived. Yet it is believed that the number of instances in which the Scriptures have been improperly obtained, and bartered away for disgraceful gain, or more disgraceful indulgence, is smaller than general suspicion would make it. In the course of a distribution of between 1 and 2000 copies, your principal agent has ascertained only three authenticated instances of such abuse in our own country. One of which was in Charleston, S. C. the other in Maine. These instances are, of course, exclusive of what has occurred abroad; for at Canton, (China,) especially, it has been stated, that these gifts of the purest Christian benevolence have been sold and resold by seamen who received them, like any article of merchandise. Let us regret the circumstance, and let its occurrence make us cautious; but let it not hinder us from doing good according to our ability.

Yet more is needed than the mere gift, or the mere possession of a Bible. It will not operate as is fancied of a charm. It may be given freely and apparently with good judgment, yet fail of its effect. It may be taken, looked up, and carried in a voyage round the world, and yet do no good. It must be read with prayer to its glorious Author, and with application to the conduct of life, to be effectual. Then will its power in purifying the heart and behaviour be experienced; or it will but increase the guilt and condemnation of its well informed, indeed, but unaided and heedless owner.

The Bible is therefore a momentous possession; a saviour of life unto life, or of death unto death. For it is the Word by which we must finally be judged. To distribute it, for the instruction of our fellow mortals, is a great, though, in many cases, it is feared, an unappreciated privilege. To receive it places the recipient in a most responsible condition. All depends upon the use of this sacred treasure. To mariners; to the commander and to his crew; incalculable benefits may arise from the devout and reverent cultivation of the heavenly seed. The former learns humility, gentleness, and vigilant care of the best interests of those who depend on him. The latter learns obedience, fidelity and cheerful industry. They treat each other as brethren, and their connexion exhibits not, on the one hand obstreperous and overbearing tyrants,

* The 12mo. Bible of the first Governor of Massachusetts (who came over) is still in the family of one of his descendants, and in good order.
* John 4:48.

ny and obstinacy, or crouching and debasing servility on the other; but whatever things are honest, whatever things are just, whatever things are pure, whatever things are lovely, whatever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, they mutually think on these things. Hence, as a ship's company are, for the time of their voyage, a little world by themselves; and being so few comparatively, and so intimately connected, and under hourly necessity of holding intercourse with each other, are made by their proximity, if disagreeable, most happy; it becomes important to the peace and comfort of each individual, that all be guided by the best directions, ruled by the purest motives, and aim with affectionate ardor and manly discretion to the promotion of the welfare of all. To effect this, we are dispensing among seamen, the sacred scriptures of truth.

In the course of the past year there have been distributed by this Society, three hundred and sixty eight Bibles; making the number distributed since the formation of the Society, five hundred and ninety six. There remain on hand twelve large, and eighty-four small Bibles, beside one German Bible, two French Bibles, and two Spanish Testaments.

The Executive Committee would here refer to the remarks made in the last Report, respecting the manner of distributing the Bibles, and mode of applying for them. As yet, but one place of deposit has been appointed, and one distributor; and though a greater number of copies might have been put into circulation, if distributed by several individuals, yet a pledge has appeared to be given of the estimation in which the Scriptures were held by applicants for them, in their willingness to make their application at the place of deposit. Add to this, that it has been thought no trifling consideration, that their agent, who, on Lord's Days preaches to the seamen, shall, at other times have access to them, and be furnished thus with facilities for deepening any impression, which in his public ministrations may have been made on their minds. Accordingly it has been found that the distribution of Bibles among seamen, furnishes their preacher with an invaluable mean of access to many of the people of his peculiar care.

The funds of the Society have not been sufficient to keep on hand a proper supply of Bibles during the year. In this emergency, an early application was made to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Bible Society, who generously presented us one hundred copies, & received the cordial thanks of the Directors. In similar circumstances, a second grant of one hundred more, was made, and met with the same gratitude. One hundred Bibles, also, were munificently presented by Mr. CHARLES TAPPAN, of this city, and lately ninety-two copies more were purchased of the same gentleman. The whole number, therefore, of Bibles in the vernacular language, procured since the Society was formed, is six hundred and ninety-two.

If it be thought that, in a port frequented by so many seamen, there would have been found more who were destitute of the Bible, and desirous to receive it, let it be remarked, that a large portion of our seamen, especially the coasting trade, are men with families, & that cases are comparatively rare, in which it is not the habit of New-England men, to purchase a Bible at the time of marriage. The law, too, which requires that our vessels be manned with so large a proportion of Americans, has tended to remove foreigners from the service. This measure has doubtless assisted in raising the character of our seamen, generally, and has probably diminished the number of those who were destitute of the Scriptures.

It were to be wished that a deeper interest were felt by seamen in this, their own Society. But few new subscribers have been added the past year. It would, indeed have been an encouraging spectacle to behold an ardor & animation like that of those Societies which have been organized for similar purposes in the land that originated the parent & model of them all. And let us hope that we may yet behold it. Let us hope that our mariners will think with exultation of their honorable membership in this Institution; that captains, mates and seamen will vie with each other, in the liberality with which they support it, and extend its benevolent labors. And let it be our earnest prayer, that the possession and perusal of the Bibles it distributes may ultimately conduct those who receive them to that haven of everlasting rest, of which the divine word gives its glorious account. On behalf of the Executive Committee,
WILLIAM JENKS, Chairman.

REVIVAL IN THE SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Extract from the Annual Narrative presented at the late meeting of the Synod.

It is with emotions of heartfelt gratitude and devout thanksgiving to the Great Head of the church, that Synod turn to the Presbytery of Hartford, and trace the rise and progress of the shower of special grace which has been mercifully granted to the united congregations of Hopewell and Neshanock, of New Castle and Slippery-Rock, of Yellow-Creek and Bethesda—the congregation of Morefield, and particularly that of Mount Pleasant, within the bounds of that Presbytery. The some favorable appearances exist in some other places, yet, it is within these congregations, and particularly the last mentioned, that the special and general influences of the Holy Spirit have been principally confined. In that of Mount Pleasant, where the Lord has emphatically "appeared in his glory," to build up Zion, the work first appeared about the middle of May last. The congregational visitations recommended by Synod, and attended during the winter in this branch of the church, seem to have prepared the way for the distinguished blessing which they have since received. Professing Christians were then excited to special prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. When this excitement seemed for a while to subside, in the spring, it pleased God to make use of some particular occurrences of his providence to revive and increase it, so that before the close of May, a few persons appeared to be deeply impressed—remarkable deliverances from spiritual trouble were experienced by some;—praying societies under the direction of the worthy pastor of that church, and the other members of the session, were appointed in different parts of the congregation, and were every where attended with increasing interest and solemnity. On a sacramental occasion, which occurred early in June, twelve were added to the communion of the church; and from that period, until recently, the work seemed to have regularly, though gradually increased. Though the visible manifestations of the convincing and converting power of the Holy Spirit have, in some cases, been more remarkable than in this work of grace, yet, in solemn, pungent, and thorough, though gradual, convictions of guilt and danger, it has been such as to carry the most satisfactory evidence of its genuineness, and convince every beholder that the still small voice of the Divine Spirit was effectually addressed to many hearts. Assemblies for public and social worship, though frequent, have been large and solemn; the exercises of social prayer have often been continued until an advanced hour of the night;—many, after the toils of the day, have gone four and five miles to attend an evening meeting;—and while God's people have been revived and excited to peculiar engagedness in Christian conversation, self-examination, and special prayer, more than 50 sinners, at one and the same time, have been anxiously inquiring what they should do to be saved. On the third Sabbath in August, this highly favored church again opened her door to receive returning penitents to her fellowship and communion, when out of ninety who made application, sixty were added to the church. Many who have not professed Christ before men, are the hopeful subjects of a saving

change; and there are many more who are still inquiring the way to Zion. The special attention which has existed in the congregations of Neshanock & Hopewell appeared as early as the beginning of the last winter, & during the visitation in these places. As in the former case, Christians were there aroused, refreshed, and excited to special & fervent prayer. The neglectful began seriously to ponder upon their way. A few began to rejoice in hope; & while 36 have been added to the church, & believers are still active and prayerful, many are under deep and solemn impressions.

In the congregations of New Castle and Slippery Rock the revival began early in July. Twenty-two have been recently added to the church. Great solemnity pervades their religious assemblies; numbers are the subjects of serious conviction; and the work is manifestly on the increase. In the united congregations of Long's Run and New Salem a general revival has still more recently commenced. Twenty-seven of its hopeful subjects have already united with the people of God; and there are still many anxious inquirers. In the congregations of Yellow-Creek and Bethesda, the additions during the past year have been unusually large, and the Synod rejoice to learn that to them this precious and abundant shower has already extended. This good work of the Lord appears to be gradually extending on every side of the favored spot where it first began, and they fervently hope and devoutly pray that it may please him with whom is the residue of the Spirit, in his own good time and way, to extend it over all the Presbyteries and congregations of our bounds and make glad the hearts of many who are waiting for the consolation of Israel.

From the Religious Intelligencer.

Mission to the Sandwich Islands.

The Mission Family, intended as a reinforcement to that now residing at the Sandwich Islands, sailed from New Haven, on Wednesday the 20th inst. in the ship Thames, Capt. Claby. This ship is bound to the Pacific Ocean, on a whaling voyage, but having formerly been used as a packet between this country and Europe, it has much better accommodations for passengers, than could have been found in vessels commonly employed for the purpose to which it is now devoted. Indeed, the friends of the mission are bound to acknowledge the goodness of the Being who directs all events, in causing an Agent of the American Board, while travelling in the stage for the purpose of visiting some ports from which ships are fitted out, to become acquainted with the captain of the Thames; and thus unexpectedly attain the object of his mission.

On Tuesday afternoon the Mission Family and a great number of persons from this and other towns assembled in front of Tomlinson's Wharf. The religious exercises began by singing a hymn, (which is given below.) The Rev. Mr. Merwin, then, in a very appropriate and affecting manner, addressed the throne of grace, and dedicated the mission band to the protection of Him, whose voice the winds and the seas obey. The audience then united in singing three verses of the hymn beginning "Blest be the tie that binds." After the Benediction, the Missionaries went on board the ship.

The members who compose the family are—
Rev. Wm. Richards, ordained missionary.
Married to Clarissa Lyman.

Rev. Charles Samuel Stewart, ordained missionary.
Married to Harriet B. Tiffany.

Rev. Artemas Bishop, ordained missionary.
Married to Elizabeth Edwards.

Dr. Abraham Blatchley, Physician, acquainted also with various mechanical employments. Married to Miss Martin.

Mr. Joseph Goodrich, Licensed Preacher, acquainted with various mechanical employments. Married to Martha Barns.

Mr. James Ely, Licensed Preacher, Teacher, and mechanic. Married to Miss Everett.

Mr. Levi Chamberlain, Teacher and superintendent of secular concerns.

Betsy Stockton, a pious coloured woman, qualified to teach a school and to take charge of domestic concerns.

Stephen Pope, a native of the Society Islands.

William Kummo-oo-lah, a native of the Sandwich Islands.

Richard Kriooloo, a native of the Sandwich Isl.

Coopooce, a native man of the Sandwich Isl.

The three native youths who are hopefully pious, are to be attached to the Mission family, to receive further instruction; and to aid in the various labors of the mission, to which they may prove competent.

The inhabitants of New Haven have been much favoured by enjoying the opportunity of discharging offices of kindness to those who have gone upon this sacred expedition, and in being permitted to unite with them in religious services. On the evening of Sunday the 17th, the mission family and an unusually large concourse assembled in the North Church. The Rev. Mr. Bardwell, late a missionary in India, but who was compelled by ill health to return to this country, addressed the missionaries in a very judicious and interesting manner. The advice which he gave was imparted with much solemnity and affection. He mentioned one fact which it may be well to repeat for the purpose of moderating the fond anticipations indulged by many, and not for the diminution of their zeal, or labours of love. He stated that among the trials of a missionary life, must be numbered the inability to answer the expectations of some of their patrons. He said that he well remembered the fact, that a missionary who had but just entered upon the scene of his labours, received a letter from a christian friend at home, enquiring how many converts had, by his instrumentality, been made from heathenism; and, although the missionary was then obliged to labour for nearly two years, to make himself sufficiently conversant with the language of the country, to impart religious instruction. The experience of missionaries of the London Society at the Society Islands, who although they had at length, the happiness of seeing the whole population renounce idolatry, still laboured many years, without any apparent success, should moderate the anticipations which some indulge.

* According to Morris, the Sandwich Islands lie between 18 deg. 50 min. and 22 deg. 30 min. north latitude, and between 154 deg. 55 min. and 160 deg. 15 min. west longitude. They are extended in a direction W. N. W. and E. S. E. Owhyhee being the southeastern island, and Oneohow the northwestern. The length, breadth, square miles, and estimated population of each is given in the following table:

	length.	breadth.	sq. miles.	population.
Owhyhee	97	78	4000	150,000
Mowee	48	29	600	65,000
Tahoorowa	11	8	60	
Ranai	17	9	110	20,000
Morotai	40	9	170	36,000
Wahoo	46	23	530	60,000
Atooi	33	28	520	54,000
Oneohow	20	7	80	10,000
Tahooru	1	1-2		uninh.
Total			6,000	400,000

The following distances of the different islands from each other, are estimated from the nearest point of one island to the nearest point of the other. Mowee is N. W. of Owhyhee, 30 miles; Morotai W. N. W. of Mowee, 10; from Owhyhee, 75; Tahoorowa, S. W. of the southern part of Mowee, 7; from Owhyhee 30; Ranai W. of Mowee, 9; and the same distance S. of Morotai; Wahoo, W. N. W. of Morotai, 27; from Owhyhee, 130; Atoo, W. N. W. of Wahoo, 75; from Owhyhee, 250; Oneohow, W. S. W. of Atoo, 17; from Owhyhee, 290; Tahooru, little more than a rock, S. W. of Oneohow, 23. The distance from the eastern point of Owhyhee to the N. W. side of Oneohow, is about 280 miles.

President Day addressed the audience. He adverted to the mission family which preceded the present, and which, three years before the day on which he was speaking, sat down with a large number of their fellow Christians to commemorate the love of Him, of whom the whole family in heaven and earth, is named. He acknowledged the goodness of God, in causing the natives to renounce the worship of idols, even before the arrival of the missionaries, and in preparing for them a peaceful and cordial reception. He showed the insufficiency of those who then sailed, for the conversion of the islanders, who dwell on a cluster of islands, one of which is nearly as large as the State of Connecticut, and whose united population is quite large. The labours of the missionaries he also observed, could not be entirely directed to the communication of religious instruction. Agriculture and the arts of life must be introduced, and thus the labours even of that small band must be divided. Additional labourers were therefore necessary, and as the income of the Board of Commissioners, during the last year was only about sufficient for the ordinary expenses, he urged the duty incumbent upon Christians to afford the necessary assistance for aiding in this new effort. The ordinary expenses of all the missionary stations, must still be met, while for this extraordinary expenditure, an income like that of the last year, would make little or no provision. To those who might be inclined to think that calls for charity were too frequent, he pointed out the sacrifices which those were making, who were leaving home and kindred, for a life of labour and self-denial among the heathen. Some of these had relinquished not only their property, but were also making these great sacrifices. He concluded by observing that the Board was engaged in laboring for the extension of Christ's kingdom, and that while a nation, a tribe, or a family were destitute of the light of the Gospel, that light they should endeavour to impart to them.

On Monday evening, religious services were performed in the Centre Church. The Rev. Mr. Richards of the Mission Family preached an interesting sermon, from Isa. ix. the first part of the ninth verse. Surely the Isles shall wait for me.

Mr. Evans, the Corresponding Secretary of the Board, then delivered the instructions of the Prudential Committee to the members of the Mission. We suppose they will be printed. He paid a just tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Worcester, from whose instructions, to those who had preceded them on this mission, he observed that the Committee, after the experience of three years, did not wish to take a single word. Mr. Evans dwelt upon the topics which he introduced, with great ability, and the charge throughout was a production of wisdom and eloquence. He stated that since he had been in this city, he had received information that the family which has since embarked, was anxiously expected, and would be most cordially welcomed; that fields of labor were already prepared for them. He also observed, that on the first Monday of January last, an elementary book in the language of the Sandwich Islands—a language which had heretofore been merely an oral one, had been committed to the press, and that the work of translation and printing could not be carried forward in a sufficiently rapid manner, to supply those who are taught, or who are learning to read, with the necessary books.

A collection of \$334 was taken up, after which Rev. Mr. Merwin and Rev. Mr. Taylor administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, to the professors of religion who were present. The sacrifices which those make who leave their native shores for missionary purposes are of no common character. Christians do not sufficiently realize this. Take for instance the mission to the Sandwich Islands. In the descriptions which voyagers have given of them, we are told of the salubrity of the climate, the excellence of the fruits, and the simplicity of the inhabitants. But could we visit these places and view them, ignorant, deluded and guilty; could we see the great obstacles to be surmounted, before they can be raised to the comforts of civilization, and the blessings of christianity, we should be able to make a better estimate of the sacrifices and trials of the missionary. Christian principle may support him through the trying scene of bidding farewell to his friends, and to his native shore, and make him through life, faithful to the cause in which he is engaged. But he will find much to remind him of the comforts he has relinquished. His thoughts will involuntarily turn to the home he has left, and from which he hears only at distant intervals, and eminent indeed must be his piety, if no feelings of pain ever agitate his bosom.

The inference which we would draw from these remarks is, that it is the duty of christians to be instant in prayer for all missionaries, and to contribute most freely, most cheerfully, to their support. The mission to these islands is an important one, not only with reference to its probable effects upon the islanders, but its influence will extend to the inhabitants of distant places. Mr. Richards observed in his sermon that the Pagodas of China are perfumed with the sandal wood of these islands, and that those who transport this wood, could also carry the word of God. Communication by means of vessels employed in the South Seas, is also frequent between Owhyhee and the north west coast. The influence of the mission upon seamen visiting the island, will it is presumed be very favorable, & be a most useful auxiliary to those societies which in Europe and in this country are making exertions for their spiritual benefit.

Owhyhee is situated with respect to its sister islands, to the eastern part of Asia, and to the western part of North-America, in a somewhat similar manner to that occupied by Iowa, with respect to other islands, to Scotland, and to Ireland. May it, as for a long period was that renowned Isle, be the seat of christianity, and a radiating point of religion. From it, may a purer light, and a happier influence proceed, until the gross darkness which rests upon the minds of millions, be dissipated, and the SUN OF RIGHTEOUSNESS shine, in full and equal power, upon every member of the human family.

The following Hymn, composed by Mr. Wm. B. Tappan, was sung in the bank of the harbor, at the embarkation of the dear missionaries to the Sandwich Islands. The sublimity of the scene cannot be described; and we never expect to witness one more solemn this side eternity. The words were sung with admirable effect and responded by the prayers and tears of thousands.

Wake, Isles of the South! thy redemption is near.
No longer repose in the borders of gloom;
The strength of His chosen, in love will appear,
And light shall arise on the verge of the tomb.
Alleluia to the Lamb who hath purchased our pardon;

We will praise him again when we pass over Jordan:
We will praise him, &c.

The billows that girt ye, the wild waves that roar,
The zephyrs that play where the ocean-storms cease,
Shall bear the rich freight to your desolate shore,
Shall wait the glad tidings of pardon and peace.
Alleluia, &c.

On the islands that sit in the regions of night,
The lands of despair, to oblivion a prey;
The morning will open with healing and light,
The young star of Bethlehem will ripen to-day.
Alleluia, &c.

The altar and idol in dust overthrown,
The incense forbade that was hallowed with blood;
The Priest of Melchisedec shall alone,
And the shrines at Atoo be sacred to God!
Alleluia, &c.

The heathen will hasten to welcome the time,
The day-spring, the prophet, in vision once saw—
When the beams of Messiah will illumine each clime,
And the Isles of the ocean shall wait for his law.
Alleluia, &c.

And thou O BOKKIAN! now seated abroad,
With joyous as the heralds their mission disclose,
And the prayer will be heard, that the land thou didst love,
May blossom as Sharon, and bud as the rose!
Alleluia to the Lamb, who has purchased our pardon;
We will praise him again when we pass over Jordan:
We will praise him, &c.

From the New-Haven Pilgrim. CHRISTIAN FIDELITY.

A judicious, affectionate and earnest appeal to the conscience, will rarely fail of producing a happy effect even on the minds of the scoffing and profane. I will relate one fact which goes to confirm this.

A gentleman from the West, on business in New York, was solicited to lend his aid and care to a same route with him. Out of respect for the gentleman who made this request in behalf of the lady, he could not decline, though, when he finally inquired, that she was the wife of one of the missionaries, at our western stations, and on her way thither, he felt great reluctance in promising his services. He had been a noted opposer of religion, had a most sovereign contempt for all missionary efforts, & for those who would engage in them. He made every shift in his own mind to invent an excuse for refusing to take charge of the lady, but finding none, his sense of honour would not permit him to decline.

This lady was amiable, intelligent and interesting—and with her missionary spirit, the condition of the heathen, and the means for evangelizing them, was a favorite topic of conversation. The gentleman showed his dislike to the subject by attempting to reason her out of her enthusiasm, as he would call them; but, like many other men who have been engrossed with business, and have thought too little on religious subjects, he was unable to see his own ignorance, and of his unreasonable prejudice.

This at first awakened in him a spirit of inquiry in regard to the measures and success of missionaries. She was prepared to answer his inquiries, and in such a manner too, as to allay his angry feelings, and leave a favorable impression on his mind. When he inquired into her proper missionary, and her motives for making such a personal sacrifice, she manifested such modesty and humility, and self-denial, as utterly surprised him. He had supposed that those who had engaged in such service, were either seeking their own aggrandizement, or were far gone with religious enthusiasm, an enlightened judgment, and real benevolence. His views of missions therefore, from what he saw and heard, were entirely changed.

The lady was not satisfied with this; she managed the conversation so as to sound him in his general views of religion, and as she had already secured his respect for her intelligence and goodness, he was more careful in exposing his ignorance and opposition. They rode in company several days, and the lady frequently expressed her gratitude for his kind attentions, with anxious solicitude for the safety of his soul. She manifested such humility, such sincerity and openness, as soon led him to think favorably of religion, and soon after to a conviction that she possessed what he was an entire stranger to; and that a deep sense of his awful condition as a sinner. What sent home her remarks to his mind with peculiar force, was a conviction similar to that of some one, who, having heard Whitfield preach, observed, that "the only difference between him and other preachers is, that he believes what he says." Her sincerity awakened his mind to consider his danger. His profanity, hostility to the truth, and his heedless and wicked life were laid to mind by an awakened conscience, and a reason of great distress, he was led to hope in the pardoning blood of Christ.

When he came to part with the lady, his feelings were such as can be better imagined than described. He regarded her as the instrument of his conversion; he disclosed the bitterness of his feelings when he felt compelled to accept of her company, and after making a liberal donation to the benefit of her contemplated mission, and writing in a fervent prayer for the brethren, he bid her leave, adoring the over-ruling hand of Providence which had led his way, and promising henceforth, himself to imitate her christiania

BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1892.

HAMPSHIRE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Twenty-first Report. August 22, 1892.

This Society includes only the old county of Hampshire, or, the present counties of Franklin, Hampshire and Hampden. During the past year the Trustees have employed ten missionaries, six different states. Rev. Messrs. Thomas Williams, Josiah Peet and Field Holt, have each labored for the Society, ten weeks, in Maine. The labors have been faithful and successful. The gentlemen have each a separate charge, in sections of the State that are rapidly increasing in population; and from their acquaintance with the surrounding country, and the confidence reposed in their well-known character, by the settled towns and villages, they are enabled to strengthen the feeble, encourage the fearful, comfort the desponding, while doubling to them they are the instruments of conviction & conversion. Perhaps, we should say, that Mr. Williams relinquished his charge at Brewer, within a few months, and intends to settle immediately, in the centre of the great missionary field around Lake Superior.

In Vermont, Rev. James Parker has performed a mission of 20 weeks in the northern part of the State, where his labors have been blessed, in an unusual degree. Rev. Philip Spaulding has labored ten weeks in the service of the Society, but no special revival has been enjoyed. Rev. H. Williston was performing a mission of 20 weeks in the northern counties of the State, at the close of the Report, and no return had been received from him.

Rev. Isaac Clinton has fulfilled a mission of weeks in the county of St. Lawrence, N. Y. many towns visited by him, there are, at present, considerable revivals of religion, and missionary help is much needed. Rev. Samuel Parker has labored 13 weeks in Tioga County and vicinity, very destitute region.

Rev. Joseph W. Curtis, has been employed by the Trustees half the year, in the State of Ohio. To the people of his charge is Warren, he departs the remainder of his time. His station is important, and his labors, hitherto, have been attended with the peculiar blessing of God. At his request, another missionary, Rev. Horace Smith, has been sent to the same region. His labors are equally divided among three contiguous towns, and one moiety of his support is derived from the inhabitants. Rev. Royal Phelps has performed two missions: one of 20 weeks, and another of 10 weeks in Ohio, and the adjacent parts of Pennsylvania. By his instrumentality, the following persons

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

In Petersburg, Va. a "Young Men's Missionary Society," has been lately instituted, under the most favorable auspices; similar in its objects and plan, to the Young Men's Society of Richmond, which has been in active and useful operation for several years.—There is a general increase of Sabbath Schools, Missionary Education, Bible and Tract Societies, in Virginia; and a gradual improvement in morals and religion through the State, is the evident result.—Several congregations of Republican Methodists, (we do not understand the term, but suppose they are Methodists who reject the authority of Bishops,) and their ministers, have lately adopted the Presbyterian confession of faith, and joined the Presbytery of Hanover.—The Synod of North-Carolina, at their session in Hillsborough, on the 3d inst. formed a Society for the education of indigent and pious youth for the ministry.—It is stated in the Richmond Visitor, that a powerful work of grace has commenced in Salisbury (Methodist,) Circuit, & that the hopeful converts amount to about 120.—In the same paper it is stated that Dr. Rice has been dangerously ill, nearly the whole time, since he received the appointment of President of Nassau Hall, and has not come to a determination as to accepting the appointment.—At the last celebration of the White Fast, in London, by the Jews, 3000 assembled at the Great Synagogue, and conducted themselves with great devotion toward their Creator, and with due respect to the High Priest, Dr. Herchell. A large collection for the poor and needy was made on this occasion.—Rev. J. Morse, D. D. has recently published his Report to the Secretary of War, on the actual state of the Indian tribes in our country; a work that must doubtless contain much information of importance, not only to Government, but to all the friends and promoters of Indian improvement.—The Woodstock Baptist Association, Vermont, comprises 23 churches, and 2344 members.—The Baptist Union Society of Vermont and New-Hampshire, auxiliary to the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, has received the past year \$401, and the Education Society, \$364.—The Christian Almanack has been re-published in the City of Washington, for the benefit of the N. England Tract Society, having first been adapted to the use of that vicinity by new calculations, &c.—Thirty scholars in the Sabbath School of the Baptist Society, East Parish, Windsor, Vt. have committed and repeated between 18 and 19,000 verses in the Bible, Hymns and Catechisms, the past season.—The Protestant Bible Society of France has twenty-three local societies spreading over many Departments, and assisted by twenty-two branch societies, auxiliary to it. Its receipts from Dec. 10, 1820, to April 16, 1822, were 102,819 francs. Its expenditures 62,260. In Paris, it has nearly 500 annual subscribers.—Those galley slaves that have been educated as Protestants, are much more docile, and attentive to their duties, and regular in their conduct, than others; a difference to be attributed to the instruction they have received from the Scriptures.—A number of Ladies of the Baptist Societies in Boston, have formed themselves into a society for the purpose of educating females in the Burman empire, under the direction of Mrs. Judson.—The young men in Philadelphia have formed a missionary society, for the purpose of affording instruction to the poor and miserable in the suburbs of that city.—In the District of Columbia there is an unusual attention to religion. Prospects are pleasing in the Presbyterian churches of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. The number of hopeful converts at one of the Methodist stations in Washington is stated, by Rev. Mr. Peyton, at more than 120 white, and 50 colored people.—Rev. Lee Comper, appointed by the Board of Trust, Superintendent of the mission to the Creek Indians, supported by three Baptist Associations in Georgia, has gone to conclude terms with the Little Prince and Big Warrior, under the direction and aid of the Agent for Indian Affairs. It will be recollected that this tribe of Indians, though anxious to have schools established for their children, have been unwilling to have the Gospel preached among them. This has occasioned an interruption of the missionary plans for their benefit; but there is a prospect of their yielding the point.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are much obliged to "L." for a Catalogue of the officers and students of Williams College; and are happy to correct the statement of a correspondent in our last number. The whole number of students at Williams College is seventy-eight; of these, seven are Seniors; seven are Juniors; twenty-four are Sophomores, and thirty are Freshmen. The friends of science will rejoice in the increasing prosperity of this Institution, and mark, with satisfaction, the ratio observable in the classes. I will excuse us for not inserting his communication at length, as it did not arrive seasonably to go into the present number; and we wished to correct the mistake without delay.

ERRATA.—A mistake occurred in our last number, in printing the Receipts of the Theological Seminary at Princeton. Instead of \$269, it should have been \$1,269.

BENEFIT OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

On Wednesday, Nov. 13th, Rev. John H. Fowler was installed Pastor of the Congregational Church in Montgomery. Introductory prayer and sermon by Rev. Isaac Knapp, of Westfield; installation prayer by Rev. Samuel Osgood, of Springfield; charge to the pastor and people by Rev. Vinson Gould, of Southampton; right hand of fellowship and concluding prayer by Rev. Rufus Pomroy, of Chester.

It must be pleasing to all the friends of the Redeemer, to see, that while Christians are labouring and praying for the spread of the gospel, in heathen lands, they are not unmindful of their neighbors who are living in the midst of religious privileges. The church and people of Montgomery have, for nearly eighteen years, been in a destitute condition. Enfeebled by divisions and but few in number, they have been as sheep without a shepherd. But by a little aid afforded to them by the Domestic Missionary Society, they have been induced to make commendable exertions, and there is now an encouraging prospect of their being favored with the continued enjoyment of the regular administration of the word & ordinances of God. Finding by experience that, with but small means, much may be done, towards repairing the desolations of Zion, in the midst of us, the Directors of the Domestic Missionary Society would earnestly appeal to the friends of the Redeemer in Massachusetts, in behalf of the destitute and al-

most despaired churches within our own borders. Acting upon the Christian principle that it is the duty of the strong to help the weak, shall we not strengthen the weak hands and confirm the feeble knees, and say to them, that are of a fearful heart, Be strong, fear not. [Communicated.]

Installation.—At Little Compton, on Wednesday last, the Rev. Emerson Faine was installed as pastor of the Congregational Church and Society of that place.

Ordinations.—On Wednesday last, at the South Meeting House in Salem, Messrs. Louis Dwight, Moses Clarke, and John Whiton, graduates of the Theological Institution at Andover, were ordained as Ministers of the gospel. The young gentlemen thus established in the ministry, are to be employed as follows:—Mr. Dwight as agent of the American Education Society; Mr. Clarke as a missionary in the State of Louisiana; and Mr. Whiton as an agent of the Society for the moral and religious instruction of the Poor in Salem.

Nov. 6th. The Rev. FRANK S. GAYLORD, was ordained at West Hartford as an Evangelist, to be employed in the Western States under the patronage of the Connecticut Missionary Society. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Perkins of West Hartford.

Literary Notice.—LIFE OF SCOTT, the Commentator. A new edition of this interesting Biography, is just put to press, and will be out in a few days, embellished with a Likeness of the Author.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN.

An arrival at New-York brings advices from Liverpool as late as the 11th, and from London to the 9th of October. By these it should seem that the affairs of the Greeks were far from being prosperous; but there is so much contradiction in the accounts that it is not possible to elicit the truth from the opposite statements. The general tenor however of all the articles on this subject, which we have seen, is unfavorable; and some represent the Turks as having already overrun the whole of the Morea, with the exception of a few of the minor islands. An article from Constantinople of Sept. 6, states, that the Porte considers the conquest of the Morea as completed, and that orders have been transmitted to Chourchid Pacha to spare the further effusion of blood.—Lisbon papers of the 29th of September inform, that the Cortes had finished drawing up a Constitution for the Portuguese Monarchy, to which the King had sworn. One article in the constitution declares, that if the Prince Royal does not embark for Portugal within one month, after the decree shall have been notified to him; and if contrary to expectation, he should not obey the decision, measures should be taken, which the constitution provided when the King or the Prince left the country, without the permission of the Cortes.—The accounts from Spain are late as the 24th of Sept. Private letters from Cordova state, that there had been two days fighting at that place, in which many were killed; but that finally, the Royalists kept the field of battle, and forced Cordova to capitulate.

A London article of Oct. 8th states, in substance, that Capt. Alvey, a citizen of the United States, who was wounded by the insurgent guards at Madrid, in July last, reached London, on the 7th Oct. On the 17th of Sept. near Victoria, he was stopped by six men, detached from a body of rebels amounting to 200 men. They searched his carriage and took from him four large packages of papers, addressed by Mr. Forsyth, the minister of the United States, at the court of Spain, to Mr. Adams, Secretary of State. They took none of his private property, except a pecuniary gratification of three dollars each. Their principal object appeared to be to intercept all communication between Madrid and France.—A splendid eruption of Mount Vesuvius occurred on the night of 6th Sept. which was not accompanied by earthquake.

A great earthquake has taken place at Aleppo, in Turkey. A succession of shocks, which continued from the 13th to the 16th of August, laid waste a great part of the city, and buried, according to some accounts from 25 to 30,000 of the miserable inhabitants in its ruins. The loss of property is said to be immense. The Austrian Consul General, the Chevalier Von Picotto, with his family, are reported to be of the number who perished. They had left their falling residence, and were flying to one of the gates of the city, when the walls of a Khanfall and buried them. The whole surviving population encamped without the city. Antioch and Laodicea suffered severely by the same earthquake. The Arabs hastened in herds to plunder the distressed inhabitants, but were repulsed by the Pacha. Fears were entertained that the effluvia from the dead bodies would cause pestilence.—On the 29th of August, 2000 houses and shops at Constantinople, were destroyed by fire.—Letters from Havre of the 4th October, state that an order had just been received from Paris, directing vessels from New-York to perform a quarantine of 30 days.—Parliament met on the 8th, the day to which it had been prorogued, and was further prorogued to the 20th of Nov.—It is stated in a French paper that there is now living at Felino, in Poland, a man, named Jaknowski, who is 138 years of age. It was not till his 100th year that he determined to marry a widow, aged 50, with whom he is now living, contented and happy.

Sir Francis Burdett paid a visit to Ilchester gaol, to congratulate Mr. Hunt upon his approaching liberation; which was to take place on the 30th of October.—The army in the service of the East-India Company, consists of 180,000 regular native troops, officered by about 4000 Europeans; militia and irregulars, about 30,000; and European forces, 20,000; forming an army of 230,000.—William Heygate, Esq. Alderman and merchant taylor, was elected, on the 28th Sept. Lord Mayor of the city of London for the ensuing year.—The former Empress, Maria Louisa, now Duchess of Parma, has expressed her intention of visiting Verona during the continuance of the Congress. The political questions, which will call for the attention of that body will be discussed by five sovereigns and six ministers:—viz. the Emperor of Russia; of Austria—the Kings of Prussia; of Naples; of Sardinia. For Austria, Prince Metternich, and M. Gentz, Secretary of the Congress for Russia, Count Nesselrode; for Prussia, Count Bernstorff; for Naples, Prince Ruffo; and for England, the Duke of Wellington. A Vienna article states that the harmony existing between the Emperor of Russia, and the Emperor of Austria, produces the happiest effect on public opinion.—Forty-three conspirators against Ferdinand 4th, have been tried in Naples, of whom thirty three have been condemned to death by the tribunals, but the King ordered the execution of two only; the punishment of the others being commuted for imprisonment for terms, the longest of which is 28 years; but which when the government is consolidated, will probably be shortened. Those executed were the generals Morelli and Silvati. The latter met his fate with Christian resignation; but the former remained obdurate to the last moment. Four other conspirators have been condemned per contumacia; one of whom is the famous General Pepe, who has been in England, and is now in Spain, where he has a pension.—The King of Sardinia has reinstated the University of Turin, which had been suppressed in consequence of the treasonable conduct of its professors and pupils, during the rebellion of 1821.—Letters from Vienna, say, that the Congress at Verona will be opened the 18th of October, and be closed on the 25th of November; and that the Emperor Alexander will eat his Christmas dinner at Petersburg.

A royal decree issued in Paris on the 26th of September, ordered that the *Cordon Sanitaire*, on the Spanish border, shall be discontinued, as such, after the 1st October; but nevertheless, that the troops employed in it shall be maintained as a *Corps d'Observation*.—The Constitution of the

Portuguese Monarchy was completed, engrossed, and signed, on the 23d of September. One hundred and forty members signed it. Sixteen refused, of whom four were deputies from Brazil. It was then proclaimed as the social compact of the kingdom, and signed by the King, to whom it was presented by a deputation from the Cortes.—A Committee of the Cortes have introduced a bill to permit the importation of foreign wheat into the port of Lisbon, and the sale of the same, whenever the average price of the same exceeds 120 cents.

The Triton, Capt. Bussey, arrived at this port on the 27th, and brought London dates to the 22d of October, but nothing of great interest is presented by this arrival. A London paper states that the evidence of a design to invade Spain, to co-operate with the Spanish Insurgents, is but too clear; and if Lord Londonderry had lived, the attempt, no doubt, would have been made.—The Duke of Wellington was to set out from Vienna to Verona, on the 5th of October. He was bled on his arrival at Vienna, and his health has since improved.—The Royalists, in Spain, are said to be in a critical situation, and it is thought a battle, in which the chances are greatly against them can alone save them from dispersion or destruction.—The Hamburg papers, to the 12th of Oct. again assert the discomfiture of the Turks, in the Morea, and its consequent evacuation by them. The loss of 50,000 Turks in killed and prisoners, is also mentioned as having taken place in the vicinity of Thebesand, in a conflict with the Persians.—The state of Ireland is represented as critical and calamitous, and a repeal of the Act of Union is publicly talked of.—The *Sloop Globe*, at Alexandria, brings advices from South America, as late as the 23d ult. at which time Morales still held possession of Maracaibo, had stopped all vessels, except those under the Dutch flag, and secured their cargoes, & had shipped a great amount of plunder to other ports.—The last advices from New-Spain represent that country as in a deplorable situation. The new Emperor pays no respect to the Congress; commits great acts of oppression, and imprisons persons of the first respectability.—An earthquake was experienced in Costa Rica, one of the provinces of Mexico, on the 7th of May last, & the shocks were so severe that they ruined the principal part of the buildings in the country. In Carthage, the capital, hardly a house was left standing.—A convey with \$250,000 was robbed 13 leagues from the city of Mexico, and every person murdered who was with it.—The schooner *Freemason*, which arrived at Havana, on the 1st of Nov. from Chagres, brought 100 officers and 25 soldiers as domestics. These officers and their attendants are the only survivors out of 7000 who were at the capitulation of Quito. They are said to be in a most destitute situation, scarcely able to procure a meal of victuals.

DOMESTIC.

On the 20th inst. the Court-House in Northampton, (Mass.) containing the Register, Clerk's, Sheriff's, and other offices, was destroyed by fire.—Immense quantities of wool, from Spain, Smyrna, and South America are importing into the United States, which must lessen the demand for that article from domestic sources.—A letter from Marietta, Ohio, written about the first inst. gives a melancholy picture of the distress in that town, occasioned by a mortal sickness, which has prevailed to an unexampled degree. The population of the town is about 2000. The number of deaths is not stated, but the writer remarks that 500 have been confined to their beds at a time, and many more so unwell as to be unable to attend on the sick, or to bury the dead.—Many funerals were attended by no more than three or four persons, and in many instances, the dead were put into a cart, and attended to the grave by only the two sextons.—A tree was lately found on the lands of Charles Ludlow, near Dennis creek, Cape May County, N. J. five feet and an half in circumference, and which, when cut open, was found to contain a comb, extending eighteen feet, completely filled with honey.—A gang of counterfeiters have been taken in Wilmington, Del. with their apparatus, and counterfeit notes, amounting to about 50,000 dollars, on the Banks of Wilmington & Brandywine, Franklin Bank of Baltimore, and the Bank of New-Brunswick. The notes on the first mentioned Bank are for 20 dollars; of these they had ten thousand dollars; the others were chiefly fives and tens, and three on the Brunswick, New-Jersey, Bank. A stamp for making half dollars was found among their apparatus, and directions for taking out ink from notes. On one of those who were taken, were the letters of the alphabet ingeniously wrought with wire to make impressions on notes. The names of the men taken are Lyman, Pardie, Hance or Hanson, and Heath; the woman's name is Maria C. Brian. One man and a woman escaped, but a party are in pursuit of them.—A Philadelphia paper states that the band and choir of musicians in that city, who lately performed Haydn's Creation, have acquired such skill in their respective parts, that an excellent judge of music, who has been present at several performances of this Oratorio in Europe, has pronounced the performance at some of the rehearsals of the Musical Fund Society, superior to them all.—By the bursting of the boiler of the steam boat *Hecla*, on the Mississippi, two men were killed, and seven others severely wounded. The *Hecla* was from New-Orleans, bound to St. Louis, and had lost, during the voyage, the captain, mate, pilot, steward, and seven others, (five of whom were passengers) by fever.—More than four hundred young gentlemen have joined the Medical Class of the University of Pennsylvania, and a considerable accession is expected.—We understand, says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, that orders have been transmitted from the Navy Department to our cruisers in the West-India Seas, in future to avoid going into sickly ports only in cases of necessity; and in such cases to remain but a short period. This measure has probably been taken in consequence of the great mortality that has occurred the past season among the crews of our vessels of war.—Mrs. Foote, an infamous woman in New-York, who was found guilty of having seduced a number of young girls, from 14 to 19 years of age, to go with her to Savannah, for criminal purposes, has been sentenced to three years hard labor in the Penitentiary, and to pay the costs of prosecution, amounting to from 30 or 40 dollars.—Two canals in the western parts of this State, are in contemplation; one from Worcester to Providence, and another from Connecticut river near Northampton, to Southwick, in the State of Connecticut, to join a canal contemplated from Southwick to New-Haven. A public meeting was held on the 15th of August, at Southampton, to take into consideration the object last mentioned, and a Committee appointed for that purpose. The chairman of this committee, Jonathan H. Lyman, Esq. immediately proceeded on the duties of his appointment, with Messrs. Hutchinson and Wright, civil engineers on the great New-York Canal. The result of their labors, as stated in an able Report in the Hampshire Gazette, of the 13th inst. is that "no physical impracticability exists in the case, and for the accomplishment of the measure, an expenditure trifling, in comparison with the magnitude of the object, will be sufficient."—A party under Col. Cooper, have lately returned from a commercial enterprise from St. Louis to Santa Fee in Mexico, which is stated to have been lucrative. They report that they found no difficulty in traversing the wilderness, with their waggons, which they drove into Santa Fee, much to the astonishment of the Spaniards. The people of Santa Fee were very friendly, and expressed a desire to have commercial connections with the United States. Some of the party joined a war party, going against the Comanche Indians, and a son of Col. Cooper was killed in the expedition.—Communications have been opened between Missouri and the Indians of Rocky Mountains, and the Spaniards of New-Mexico. In time it is supposed we shall have communica-

tions with China, by the way of the Pacific.—The expenses of the United States for foreign ministers, since the year 1800, according to documents laid before Congress at the last session, amount to \$1,319,877.—An accurate survey of the Florida Coast is now going on, and nearly completed, under an Act of Congress, procured, it is said, principally by the influence and agency of Mr. Hill, member from Maine.—An institution for the education of the deaf and dumb has been established in Penn. and Lewis Weld, Esq. a distinguished teacher in the Asylum in Hartford, has been engaged as principal of the establishment.

A Kentucky paper states, that a man by the name of Daniel Read, aged one hundred and five years, lately had his affidavit taken for a pension, at Lexington. He resides on Cumberland river, 200 miles from that place, and walked there in ten days. He was preparing to return with a pack of presents on his back, was vigorous and healthy, has sound teeth, and does not use spectacles.—When at home he lives alone, cooks, milks, and washes, without assistance.

Portsmouth Bridge.—The grand bridge across the Piscataqua, connecting Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, with Kittery, Me. and which hangs on two islands in the river, is 3371 feet in length.—The erection of this bridge is of great public utility, and we hope the projectors of it will reap a handsome reward for their enterprise.

The story lately re-published from the London Globe respecting a great secret discovered in the art of tanning, for which the inventor had received a large sum of money, turns out to be fabulous.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Miss Mary Dalton Jenkins, 27; Mr. James Sweetser; Mr. Joseph Cook, of Newburyport, 26; Mr. Henry Townsend, 29; Charles Cutting Lunt, 2, son of Mr. Cutting Lunt; Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Mr. John Roberts, 28; widow Mary Austin, 80; Mr. John Kohn, 82; Alexander Black, youngest child of Mr. John P. Orcutt, 8 mo.; Miss Janet D. Patch, daughter of the late Capt. Richard P. 28; Capt. James F. Trott, 45; Mr. John Marshall, 28; Ann Fessenden, 19 mo, child of Dr. A. Bucknam.

In Charlestown, Frederick Walenstein, son of Mr. Nathl. R. Leman, 3 y. 9 mo.—In Roxbury, Mr. Charles French, 36, formerly of Hingham.—In Dorchester, Capt. Thomas Williams, 65.—In Newton, Miss Charlotte Harbach, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Harbach, 24.—In Haverhill, Mrs. Abigail, wife of Dr. Samuel Hildreth.—In Franklin, Mr. Seth Bacon, 68.—In Springfield, Mr. Aaron Broad, 72.—In Longmeadow, Capt. David Burr, 90.—In Watertown, Mr. Nathaniel Weld, 43.—In Weymouth, Mr. Rodney B. Beckley, formerly of Berlin, Conn.—In Salem, Mr. Oliver Berry, 36.—In Marblehead, Mrs. Hathaway, wife of Mr. John H.—In South Hadley, Ariel Cooley, Esq. 67.—In Randolph, a child of Samuel L. Bass.—In Easthampton, Mr. Jonathan Clapp, 87.—In Middlebury, while working in his field, Mr. John Treat, 71.—In Newburyport, Mr. Wm. Wead.—In Marlborough, Mr. Daniel Bigelow, 86.—In Leverett, Mr. Joseph Carpenter, 76.—during which time he never listened to a tale of slander, nor uttered a falsehood against his neighbor. N. B. He was born deaf, and of course dumb.—In Wendell, Mrs. Jane Osgood, 80.—Her descendants are 112.—In Wilbraham, Mr. Phineas Stebbins, 55.—In Natick, Col. Moses Babcock, 65. After his usual day's labor, an early supper, and teaching his children their prayers, the deceased went to bed and to sleep, with his youngest child on his arm.—Soon after, his wife, in removing the child, awoke her husband, who asked the time of night, then turned himself in bed, and made an unusual noise. Mrs. B. being alarmed, caught hold of him, and raised his head from the pillow, when he gave her his hand, and expired without a groan. His disease was afterwards found to be of the heart.

In Weymouth, Mr. Lazarus Andrews Beals, 69.—Died at Hardswick, Mass. Nov. 11, deacon Joseph Allen, 73. In this death his bereaved consort has lost an affectionate husband, his children a tender parent, the Church a worthy member, and the town a peaceable citizen.

In Norridgewock, Me. widow Eunice More, 87. She belonged to the second family settled in Somerset county, which now contains more than 15000 souls. Her descendants 232.—In Bristol, Me. Dr. Marius Howe, 50.—In New Milford, Conn. Mrs. Sophia Elliot, consort of the Rev. Andrew Elliot, of that place. In Lima, Capt. Enoch Manning, of N. H.—In Eastport, Mrs. Anna, consort of Capt. Seward Bucknam, 38.—In Charleston, S. C. Oct. 29th, Mrs. Ann M. Chitty, wife of Mr. J. W. C. 42.

At Cox's Bazar, India, July 4, Rev. JAMES COLMAN, American Baptist Missionary at Chittagong.

EVANGELICAL INSTRUCTOR.

DESIGNED for a Reading Book, in Schools and Families; dedicated to the Massachusetts Peace Society. BY WILLIAM COLLIER, A. M.—Second Edition.—Price 37 1/2 cents single, \$3 25 per dozen, and \$25 per hundred—size of the American Preceptor and Art of Reading.

This book comes out under recommendations of the highest authority, particularly from Rev. Drs. Miller, and Romayn of New-York, Rev. Dr. E. D. Griffin, President of Williams College; Rev. Dr. Baldwin of Boston; Rev. Mr. Jenks, Boston; and others, whose opinion may be relied on. Nov. 30.

NOTICE TO INSTRUCTORS AND SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

THE PUBLISHERS OF MORSE'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, inform those Instructors who have been waiting some time for this work, that the edition in press is in such a state of forwardness that it can now be promised in the course of a few days. The delay has been unavoidable. Considerable time has been taken up in again revising the whole copy, with a view, as far as possible, to bring down the various information which it contains to the latest period, and with the greatest accuracy, which the nature of the subject is capable of admitting. This edition will give the population of the United States, according to the late census; and will be enriched with a new system of Ancient Geography, the study of which has of late become almost universal; and in other respects it will be greatly improved. The favor bestowed on the last edition of the work is sufficient proof of the estimation in which it is held. This edition it is believed will be still more worthy of public approbation. About seven thousand copies were absorbed the last season, and now fifteen thousand are printing. Some of the plates in the Atlas have been re-engraved and improved. Nov. 30.

SADDLERY WARES.

HENRY BURDITT, Chambers over No. 7, Broad-Street, Has on hand, of recent importations—BEST AND COMMON PLATED, TIND AND JAP'D SADDLERY, together with Coach and Gig Trimmings, of every description, which will be sold at the lowest prices, for cash or good credit.

H. B. is selling out the Stock of Saddlery lately belonging to GREW & BURDITT, at reduced prices. Country dealers will find many Goods very cheap. Nov. 30.

Lines, Twine, Cords, &c.

SAMUEL HOOD, under the City Tavern, near the Old Market, offers for sale on the most advantageous terms, 5000 lbs superior India Twine, in skeins or balls, 1000 do. Shop do. do. do. Whipping, English Seize, Hatter's and Apothecaries' Twine, Log Lines, Cod Lines, Mackeral Lines, Bed-Cords, Marlin, House Lines, Deep Sea Lines and Hand Lines, Cotton Lines, and Sacking Lines,—wholesale or retail. Any one in want of the above articles, is respectfully requested to call and examine them. Nov. 30.

